CJCS Joint Risk Assessment System

Chairman: functions

- (d) **BIENNIAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY.** (1) Not later then February 15 of each even-numbered year, the Chairman shall submit...a report containing the results of a comprehensive examination of the national military strategy...
- (3) (A) As part of the assessment under this subsection, the Chairman, in conjunction with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of the unified and specified commands, shall undertake an assessment of the nature and magnitude of the strategic and military risks associated with successfully executing the missions called for under the current National Military Strategy.
- 4) Before submitting a report...the Chairman shall provide the report to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary's assessment and comments thereon (if any) shall be included with the report. If the Chairman's assessment in such report in any year is that the risk associated with executing the missions called for under the National Military Strategy is significant, the Secretary shall include with the report...the Secretary's plan for mitigating the risk.

What is the Risk Assessment?

What does it do?

Assessment of the strategic and military risks associated with executing the National Military Strategy over a 12-24 month period.

Who is it for?

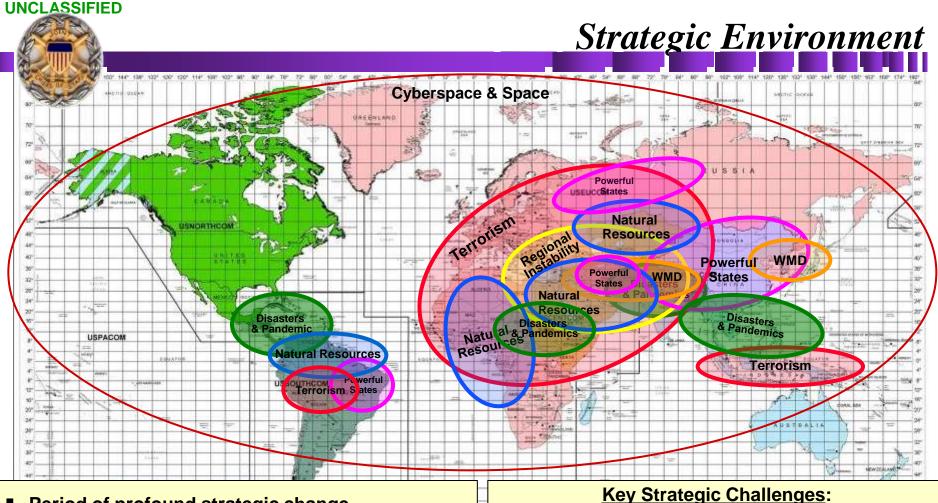
President, Secretary of Defense, Members of Congress, and other senior leaders in the Department of Defense.

How is it done?

- Elicitation of survey data from CoComs and Services.
- > Examination of quantitative analyses, including JQRR.
- > Establishment of assumptions for the next 12 months.
- Approved by CJCS in consultation with JCS; reviewed and forwarded to Congress by SecDef.

What does it include?

- > Strategic assumptions Qualitative assessment of military and strategic risk,
- > Areas of "significant risk" and mitigation options for SecDef evaluation.



- Period of profound strategic change
- Great opportunities and dangers
- Bipolar stability of the Cold War era superseded
- Globalization has benefits, but also pressurizes long-standing tensions and emerging challenges
- Rising, diverse, interrelated strategic challenges of varying intensity, immediacy, and danger
- Retaining stability has required the US to continuously operate world wide

Key Strategic Challenges (affected by Globalization)

- The Rise of Transnational Terrorism
 - The Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Rising Regional Instability
- Increasingly Powerful State Competitors
- Growing Competition for Natural Resources
- The Threat of Natural Disasters & Pandemics
- Cyber & Space Vulnerability and Competition

 Converging challenges drive strategic focus

CRA Methodology

Provide tailored risk surveys to CCDRs and Services

- Combatant Commands determined most likely scenario that would occur for each military objective.
 - Assessed probability of occurrence and consequence of failing to act
 - Determined level of effort, resources required to achieve acceptable CoCom endstates, and current capability shortfalls.
- > Services evaluated the most demanding set of likely scenarios.
 - Services examined their ability to resource CoCom requirements.
 - Identified areas of shortfall and where adjustments to other plans were required.

Strategic risk assessment derived from qualitative analysis of CCDRs and Service surveys

- > Look for trends and common areas of concern.
- > Examined quantitative data from JFRR and other sources.
- Developed risk mitigation options for consideration.

Strategic Risk

The potential impact upon the United States – to include our population, territory, and interests – of current and contingency events given their estimated consequences and probabilities

High: Existence of US Threatened by Undeterred Enemy

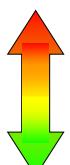
Significant: Vital Interests Threatened by Undeterred Enemy

Moderate: Important Interests Threatened by Undeterred Enemy

Low: Vital & Important Interests Not Threatened

Military Risk

The ability of U.S. Armed Forces to adequately resource and execute military operations in support of the strategic objectives of the National Military Strategy



High: Full Mobilization; may not achieve desired endstates

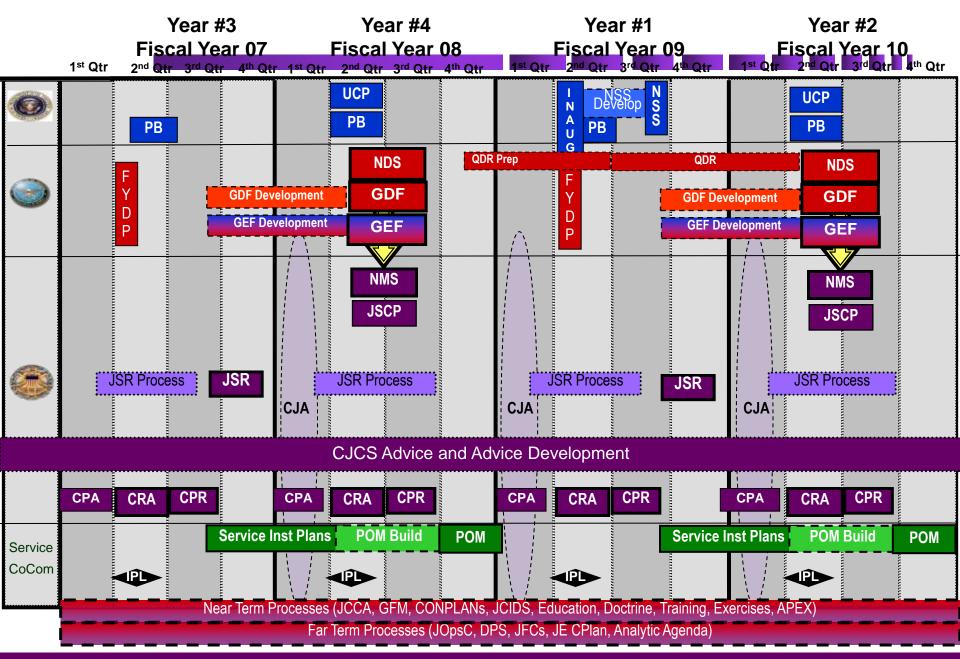
Significant: Significant adjustments to timelines; significant capability shortfalls

Moderate: Extended timelines; limited duration capability gaps

Low: Timelines and resources executed as planned

Military Risk Matrix

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	Low	<mark> Moderate</mark>	Significant	High
Strategic Objectives	Strategic objective: Assured	Strategic objective: Very likely	Strategic objective: Likely	Strategic objective: Requires extraordinary measures
Authorities	Full authorities provided to achieve all strategic objectives	Authorities provided to achieve most strategic objectives	Authorities are insufficient to achieve key strategic objectives	Critical authorities are not provided; ability to achieve strategic objectives is compromised
Plans	SCG/CPG/JSCP direct advanced planning: OPLANS (Level IV) or CONPLANS (Level III)	SCG/CPG/JSCP direct preliminary planning: Base Plans (Level II) or CDR's Estimate (Level I)	SCG/CPG/JSCP do not direct planning but local plans exist or are being developed	SCG/CPG/JSCP do not direct plans and planning is not in progress
Resources	As planned	Additional resources from other plans and operations	Additional resources from other plans & operations; some significant capability shortfalls	Significant resources from other operations; some resources severely deficient or absent altogether
Resources: Timelines	As planned	Extended	Significant adjustments	Significant adjustments; may not achieve desired end-states
Resources: Unanticipated Requirements	Easily managed, minimal impact	May necessitate adjustments to plans	Will necessitate significant adjustments to plans	Unable to manage
Resources: Force Provider	Full capacity to source COCOM rqmts	Can source all rqmts. Worldwide force allocation solutions may result in limited duration capability gaps	Can source priority COCOM rqmts. Worldwide force allocation solutions may result in extended duration capability gaps	Require full mobilization to sustain sourcing solutions to achieve strategic objectives
Resources: Services Functions, Force Management, Institutional Capacity	Full capacity to source COCOM rqmts	Requires intra-Service adjustments to source COCOM rqmts	Requires joint source solutions and force substitutions to source COCOM rqmts	COCOM rqmts exceed Joint Force capacity to substitute capabilities UNCLASSIF



JSPS Strategic Planning Battle Rhythm FY07-FY10